

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

ON THE

INSCRIPTIONS DEPOSITED IN THE
CENTRAL MUSEUM, NAGPUR



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NAGPUR
VERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
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PREFACE

These notes have been compiled with a view to acquaint the visitors with the contents of the inscriptions deposited in the Central Museum, Nagpur. They may also be useful to scholars as inscriptions discovered and deposited in the Museum subsequent to the publication of late Dr. Hiralal's work on the Inscriptions in the Central Provinces and Berar have also been included.

Each note gives an abstract of the contents of the inscription together with references to the publications where it is published or noticed. The notes are arranged in the dynastic order and dynastic tables have been given where possible.

My best thanks are due to Prof. V. V. Mirashi who kindly edited and revised these notes and helped at every stage of work. Notes on the Muhammadan inscriptions have been compiled by Mr. M. A. Suboor, the Coin Expert, attached to the Museum.

S. S. PATWARDHAN,

Curator,

Central Museum, Nagpur.

NAGPUR:

The 26th May 1941.

CONTENTS

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name of Inscription</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.	The Deotek Slab	1
2.	Dhuāndhār Kushān Inscriptions.. ..	1
3.	An inscribed stone-slab from Pauni, district Bhandārā.	2
4.	Ārang Plates of Mahā-Jayarāja	2
5.	The Khariar Plates and Seal of Mahā-Sudeva- rāja.	3
6.	The Ārang Plates of the time of Mahā- Sudevarāja.	3
7.	Raipur Plates of Mahā-Sudevarāja.. ..	4
8.	The Seoni Plates of Pravarasena II	4
9.	Tiroḍi Plates of Pravarasena II	5
10.	Paṭṭan Plates of Pravarasena II	6
11.	An incomplete Vākāṭaka Plate	6
12.	Betul Plates of the Parivrājaka Mahārāja Saṅkshobha	7
13.	Anjanavati Plates of Govinda III	8
14.	Lohārā Plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa King Govinda III.	8
15.	The Sisavai Copper Plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa King Govinda III.	9
16.	Kāritālāi Stone Inscription of the Reign of the Chedi King Lakshmaṇarāja II.	9
17.	Bilhāri Stone Inscription of the Rulers of Chedi.	10
18.	Sihorā Plate of Yaśaḥkarnadeva	11
19.	Tewār Stone Inscription of the Reign of Gayākarnadeva.	11
20.	Jubbulpore Kotwali Plates of Jayasimhadeva.	12
21.	Jubbulpore Stone Inscription of the time of Jayasimhadeva.	12
22.	Amodā Plates of Prithvīdeva I	13
23.	Ratanpur Stone Inscription of Jājalladeva I	13
24.	Amodā Plates (First Set) of Prithvīdeva II ..	14

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name of Inscription</i>	<i>Page</i>
25.	Spurious (?) Copper-Plate Inscription of Prithvīdeva II from Ghoṭia in the Raipur district.	14
26.	Amodā Plates (Second Set) of Prithvīdeva II	15
27.	Ratanpur Stone Inscription of the Reign of Prithvīdeva II.	16
28.	Ratanpur Inscription of the time of Prithvīdeva II.	16
29.	Ratanpur Inscription of Brahmadeva, a feudatory of Prithvīdeva II.	17
30.	Amodā Plates of Jājalladeva II	17
31.	Mallār Stone Inscription of the Reign of Jājalladeva II.	18
32.	Inscriptions of Vāharendra and Ghāṭama ..	18
33.	Raipur Inscription of Brahmadeva.. ..	19
34.	Memorial Pillar Inscription of the time of Vikramāditya (VI).	19
35.	The Ratanpur Stone Inscription of Bhavadeva.	20
36.	Mallār Plates of Mahāśivagupta	21
37.	Copper-Plate Inscription of Mahābhavagupta	21
38.	Kudopali Plates of the time of Mahābhavagupta.	22
39.	Nagpur Stone Inscription of the Rulers of Mālwa.	22
40.	Māndhātā Plates of Devapāladeva of Dhāra	23
41.	Māndhātā Plates of the Reign of Jayavarman II of Dhāra.	23
42.	Lānji Stone Inscription of the Yādava King Rāmchandra.	24
43.	Barsur Stone Inscription of Gaṅga Mahādevī	24
44.	Kirārī Wooden Pillar Inscription	25
45.	Stone Door Sill Inscription	26
46.	Jaṭaśankara Stone Inscription of Vijayapāla	26
47.	Māmjarī Copper-Plate Inscription of the Reign of Telugideva.	26
48.	Baṭihāgarh Stone Inscription	27

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name of Inscription</i>	<i>Page</i>
49.	Baṭihāgarh Stone Inscription of Sultān Mahmud.	28
50.	Baṭihāgarh Stone Inscription of Mahmud Shāh-Khilji.	28
51.	Damoh Stone Inscription of Mahmud Shāh Khilji II.	29
52.	Gond Inscription on a Gate of the Mandlā Fort.	29
53.	Inscription from Saugor in Bundelkhandi Hindi.	29
54.	Baṭihāgarh Persian Inscription	30
55.	Damoh Persian Inscription	30
56.	Direction Stone of the Reign of Sultān Burhān Nizām Shāh of the Nizām Shāhi Dynasty of Ahmednagar.	31
57.	Persian Inscription from the Moghai Baths at Burhānpur.	31
58.	Amner Inscription of Ismailkhān Niāzi ..	31
	Dynastic Tables	33

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE MAURYAS

No. 1

THE DEOTEK SLAB

[On loan from the Archæological Department of the Government of India.]

This slab was lying under a tamarind tree near an old temple at Deotek, a village in the Chāndā district, 50 miles south-east of Nāgpur. It contains two inscriptions, both of which are fragmentary. The earlier of the two is inscribed lengthwise and is in characters resembling those of the inscriptions of Aśoka. Originally the lines of this inscription seem to have extended to the right-hand end of the slab, but nearly half the portion on the right-hand side has been chiselled off to make room for the later inscription which was incised by the order of the Vākātaka king Rudrasena I. This latter inscription is inscribed breadthwise.

The earlier inscription records the order of some king (Swāmī), probably Aśoka, to the people of Chikambari that whoever captures or kills (animals) would be punished. The second inscription records that the building at which the stone was kept was the place of religious worship (*Dharma-sthānam*) of the king Rudrasena (I) of the Vākātaka family.

Chikambari mentioned in both the inscriptions is modern Chikmārā, a village adjoining Deotek.

(Edited by Prof. V. V. Mirashi in the *Proceedings of the Eighth Oriental Conference*, p. 613 ff.)

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KUSHANS

No. 2

DHUĀNDHĀR KUSHĀN INSCRIPTIONS

Two statues of Kushān period were found near the famous water-fall of the Narmadā river at Bherāghāt. The inscriptions on them show that they were installed by the daughter of the king Bhūvaka or Bhūmaka about 2,000 years ago.

(Noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 38.)

INSCRIPTION OF THE BHĀRA DYNASTY

No. 3

AN INSCRIBED STONE-SLAB FROM PAUNI,
DISTRICT BHANDĀRĀ

[*About 1st Century A. D.*]

The object of this inscription in the Brāhmī characters is to record the dedication of a slab with foot prints by the Bhagadatta, a king of Bhāra Clan. This Bhāra Clan is probably identical with the later Bhārāśivas of the Vākāṭaka age.

(Edited by Prof. V. V. Mirāshi in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIV, p. 11 ff.)

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF SARABHAPURA

No. 4

ĀRANG PLATES OF MAHĀ-JAYARĀJA

[*Of about the end of the 5th Century A. D.*]

These three plates with their seal were obtained by Col. Bloomfield from Ārang, a village about 20 miles east of Raipur. They form a charter issued from Śarabhāpura by the king Mahā-Jayarāja granting Pāmvā, a village in the Pūrva-rāshṭra "Eastern Country", to Brahmadevasvāmin.

The inscription is in Sanskrit and is written in the box-headed characters. It is dated on the 25th day of the month Māgha in the fifth regnal year of Mahā-Jayarāja. The record probably belongs to the end of the fifth century A.D.

(Edited by Fleet in *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 191 ff.; noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 105.)

No. 5

THE KHARIAR PLATES AND SEAL OF
MAHĀ-SUDEVARĀJA

[Of about the 6th Century A. D.]

These three plates with the ring and seal attached were dug up at Khariar in the Raipur district, Central Provinces.

The inscription is one of the king Ma' ā-Sudevarāja and is dated on the 29th day of Śrāvaṇa in the second year of his reign. It was issued from Śarabhapura, probably his capital. It records the grant of the villages Navaṇṇaka near Sāmbilaka in the Kshitimaṇḍāhāra to a certain Vājasaneyin Viṣṇusvāmin of the Kauśika gotra. Navaṇṇaka may be Nahnā, 3 miles south of Khariar.

The seal bears the figure of Gajalakṣmī in relief, and a legend which tells us that Mahā-Sudeva was the son of Mānamātra and grandson of Prasanna.

The language of the inscription is Sanskrit, and the script the box-headed variety of the Central Indian alphabet.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IX, p. 170 ff.; noticed by him in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 106.)

No. 6

THE ĀRANG PLATES OF THE TIME
OF MAHĀ-SUDEVARĀJA

[Of about the 6th Century A. D.]

These three plates were discovered in the possession of a cultivator of Ārang in the Raipur district. They record the grant of the village Śivilīṅgaka in the Tosadda-bhukti to a number of Brāhmanas made by Pratihāra Bhogilla and confirmed by the king Mahā-Sudevarāja of Śarabhapura. The plates were issued in the eighth year of the king's reign on the 21st day of Vaiśākha.

Tosadda may be Tusdā near Dumarपाली, about 30 miles south-east of Ārang.

The inscription is in Sanskrit, written in the box-headed characters.

(Edited by Pandit L. P. Pandeya in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIII, p. 19 ff.)

No. 7

RAIPUR PLATES OF MAHĀ-SUDEVARĀJA

[Of about the 6th Century A. D.]

These three plates and the seal, which bears Lakṣmī with an elephant standing on either side, were obtained by Col. Bloomfield at Raipur, Central Provinces.

The inscription is a charter of Mahā-Sudevarāja issued from Śarabhapura granting on the occasion of the Uttarāyaṇa Saṅkrānti to two Brāhmaṇas the village of Srisāhika (Sirsāhi in the Balodā Bazār tahsil of Raipur district) in the "Eastern Country". The language is Sanskrit, and the script box-headed. It is dated on the 9th day of the month Māgha in the 10th year of the reign of Mahā-Sudevarāja. The record probably belongs to the beginning of the 6th Century A. D.

(Edited by Fleet in his *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 196 ff; noticed in Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc.)

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE VAKATAKAS

No. 8.

THE SEONI PLATES OF PRAVARASENA II

[Of the 5th Century A. D.]

These five plates and seal were purchased from D. S. Gond of Siwani. It is not known where they were originally found.

The inscription, which is in Sanskrit, written in box-headed characters registers a grant, by Pravarasena II of the Vākāṭaka dynasty of the village Brahmapūraka (Bāhmni near Kāranjā in the Bhaṇḍārā district) in the Beṇṇākārpara Division. It mentions Kollapūraka and Karañjaviraka which are identical with Koolpā and Kārñjā in the Āmgaon Zamindāri of the Bhaṇḍārā district. The record is dated on the 18th year of the reign of Pravarasena II.

(Edited by Dr. Fleet in *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 243 ff.; noticed by Hiralal in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 69.)

No. 9

TIROḌI PLATES OF PRAVARASENA II

[Of the 5th Century A. D.]

[Presented to the Museum by Mr. Bistrāmj, Manganese Contractor, Tiroḍi.]

These plates were discovered at Tiroḍi 8 miles to the south-east of Kaṭangi in the Bālāghāt district. They were issued from Narattañgavāri by the Vākāṭaka king Pravara-sena II on the 12th day of the dark half of the month Māgha in his twenty-third regnal year. They record the grant to a Brāhmaṇa named Varuṇāryya of the village Kośambakhaṇḍa (modern Kosumba 6 miles south-west of Tiroḍi) in the western part of Bennākāṭa, which was bounded on the east by Jamalī, on the south by Vardhamānaka, on the west by Mṛigasima and on the north by Mallakapedhaka.

Pravarasena II ruled in the first half of the 5th Century A. D.

The inscription is written in the Sanskrit language and in box-headed characters.

(Edited by Prof. V. V. Mirashi in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXII, p. 167 ff.)

No. 10

PATTAN PLATES OF PRAVARASENA II

[Of the 5th Century A. D.]

This set of five copper-plates was discovered in 1935 at Paṭṭan in the Multāi tahsil of the Betul district. It registers the grant by Pravārasena II of the Vākāṭaka dynasty, of 400 *nivartanas* of land in the village Aśvatthakheṭaka (modern Paṭṭan) for the maintenance of a *sattrā* or charitable feeding house in honour of the foot-prints of Mahā-purusha (Viṣṇu). The charter was issued from the capital Pravara-pura and is dated on the seventh *tithi* of the dark fortnight of Kārttika in the twenty-seventh year of Pravara-sena II's reign. The scribe was Kālidāsa who was serving under the Senāpati Kātyāyana. He is different from the great Sanskrit poet Kālidāsa.

The inscription is in Sanskrit written in the box-headed characters.

(Edited by Prof. V. V. Mirashi in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIII, p. 81 ff.)

No. 11

AN INCOMPLETE VĀKĀṬAKA PLATE

[Of about the end of the 5th Century A. D.]

[Presented by Nagashāh of Sāroli, Pānābāras Zamindāri,
Drug district]

This plate was found at Mohallā, the headquarters of the Pānābāras Zamindāri in the Drug district. It was intended to be issued by a Vākāṭaka king from Padmapura but was left incomplete for some unknown reason. It contains only a portion of the Vākāṭaka genealogy. It mentions by name only one prince of the dynasty, *viz.*, Pravarasena I and contains a description of his grandson (Rudrasena I) who succeeded him.

Padmapura mentioned in this plate is probably identical with the Padmapura which was the birth-place of the great Sanskrit dramatist Bhavabhūti. It is now called

Padampur and is situated about 2 miles from Āmgaon in the Bhaṇḍārā district, a station on the main line of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway.

The record is written in Sanskrit and in the box-headed characters.

(Edited by Prof. V. V. Mirashi in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol XXII, p. 207 ff.)

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE PARIVRAJAKA KINGS

No. 12

BETUL PLATES OF THE PARIVRĀJAKA MAHĀRĀJA SAṆKṢOBHA

[*The Gupta, year 199 = A. D. 518-19.*]

The inscription belongs to the Parivrājaka Mahārāja Saṅkṣobha and records the grant, by him, of parts of villages Prastaravātaka and Dvāravātikā in the Province of Tripurī, to a Brāhmaṇa Bhānusvāmin of the Bhāradvāja *gotra*.

The inscription is dated in the (Gupta) year 199, on the 10th day of Kārttika, the Jupiter's year being Mahā-Niargaśīṣa. This date corresponds to Monday, the 15th October A. D. 518.

The characters of the inscription belong to the northern class of alphabets, and the language is Sanskrit.

These two plates were originally in the possession of Sāheb Lāl, Mālguzar, of Betul; who presented them to the Museum.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VIII, p. 284 ff.; noticed by him in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 87.)

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE RASHTRAKUTAS

No. 13

AÑJANAVATĪ PLATES OF GOVINDA III

[Śaka 722 = A. D. 800.]

These three copper-plates were discovered, in May 1935, at Añjanavatī in the Chāndur taluka of the Amrāoti district. They were issued by the Rāshtrakūṭa king Govinda III from his capital Mayūrakhaṇḍī on the occasion of a *tulā-puruṣa* gift at the time of a solar eclipse in Śaka 722. The corresponding Christian date is Thursday, the 25th June A. D. 800.

The plates register the grant by Govinda III, of the village Añjanavatī to thirteen Brāhmaṇas.

The inscription is in Sanskrit written in the proto-Nāgarī alphabet. .

(Edited by Prof. V. V. Mirashi and Mr. L. R. Kulkarni in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIII, p. 8 ff.)

No. 14

LOHĀRĀ PLATES OF THE RĀSHTRAKŪṬA KING GOVINDA III.

[Śaka 734 = A. D. 812.]

These plates were found at Sirso near Murtizāpur in the Akolā district. They record the grant of the village Lohārā by the Rāshtrakūṭa king Govinda III on the occasion of the solar eclipse which occurred on the new-moon day of Mārgaśīrṣa in Śaka 734 (the 8th November A. D. 812). The donee was the Brāhmaṇa Risiyappa of Dhārāśiva, who, reserving 400 *nivartanas* of land in the aforementioned village, divided the remaining land among certain Brāhmaṇas. The grant was made at the capital Mayūrakhaṇḍī.

The village Lohārā granted by the plates is probably identical with Lohārā, about 8 miles to the west of Kāranjā in the Murtizāpur taluka in Berār.

The inscription is in Sanskrit written in the proto-Nāgarī alphabet.

(Edited by Prof. V. V. Mirashi in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIII, p. 212 ff.)

No. 15

THE SIŠAVAI COPPER-PLATES OF THE
RĀSHṬRĪKŪṬA KING GOVINDA III

[Śaka 729 = A. D. 807.]

These copper-plates were found at Sirso near Murtizāpur in the Akolā district. They record the grant of the two villages named Sisavai and Moragaṇa, made by the Rāshṭrakūṭa king Govinda III to the Brāhmaṇa Risiyappa of Dhārāśiva on the occasion of the lunar eclipse which took place on Saturday, the full moon day of Bhādrapada in Śaka 729, corresponding the 21st August A. D. 807. The grant was made at the capital Mayūrakhandī.

Sisavai is modern Sirso near Murtizāpur. Moragaṇa cannot be traced. Dhārāśiva is now called Osmānābād, the headquarters of a district of the same name in the Nizām's Dominions.

The inscription is in Sanskrit written in the proto-Nāgarī alphabet.

(Edited by Prof. V. V. Mirashi in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIII, p. 304 ff.)

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KALACHURIS OF
TRIPURI

No. 16

KĀRĪTĀLĀI STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE REIGN
OF THE CHEDI KING LAKSHMAṆARĀJA II

[10th Century A. D.]

This inscription found at Kārītālāi in the Murwārā tahsil mentions the names of Yuvarājadeva and Lakshmaṇarāja, who can be, without any doubt, identified with Keyūravarṣa-Yuvarājadeva I and his son Lakshmaṇarāja II. It is undated, but its date may be fixed between the middle and end of the 10th Century A. D. The proper object of the inscription is to record the construction of a temple

dedicated to the boar incarnation of Viṣṇu by a minister of the Chedis named Someśvara, son of Bhākamiśra, the Chief Minister of Yuvarājadeva I. A number of donations by the king Lakṣmaṇarāja and his queen are recorded, including the following villages :—

Dīrghaśākhika, probably Dighi, 6 miles south-east of Kārītalāi and Chakrabradi, Chakadahi, 7 miles south of Kārītalāi, Challipāṭaka in the district of Dhavalaharā, Antarapāṭa and Vaṭagartikā which still remain unidentified.

(Edited by Prof. Kielhorn in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. II, p. 174 ff ; noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., pp. 29-30.)

No. 17

BILHĀRI STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE RULERS OF CHEDI

[*About the end of 10th Century A. D.*]

The stone is said to have been found at Bilhāri in Jubbulpore district. The inscription has two parts. The first records that Nohalā, the queen of the Kalachuri king Yuvarājadeva I, *alias* Keyūrararsha, erected a Śiva temple endowing it with the revenues of the villages Dhangapāṭaka, Vidā, Sajjāhali and Goshṭhapāli and that she granted the villages Nipāniya and Ambipāṭaka to a sage Īśvaraśiva. The second part states that the sacred buildings of that queen were made over to sages by her son Lakṣmaṇarāja, who defeated the king of Kosala (Chhattisgarh) and led an expedition as far as Somarāth in Kāthiawād. The inscription carries the genealogy of the Kalachuris down to Yuvarājadeva II (who flourished towards the end of the 10th Century A. D.)

The inscription is in Sanskrit written in the Nāgarī characters.

(Edited by Prof. Kielhorn in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. II, p. 251 ff. ; noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 23.)

No. 18

SIHORĀ PLATE OF YAŚAḤKARṆADEVA

This record was found at Sihorā in Jubbulpore district. Originally it was engraved on two plates. The second plate of the set is lost. The inscription, as we learn from the transcript, preserved in the Museum, of the lost portion, records a grant of a village Karanjā in the *Pattalā* (sub-division) of Jāuli made by Yaśaḥkarṇadeva, a Kalachuri king of the 12th Century A. D. It mentions the foundation of a town Karṇāvātī (Karnabel near Tripuri or Tewar) by Karṇadeva and the defeat of the Āndhras near the Godāvari by Yaśḥkarṇadeva. Jāuli was the old name of Jubbulpore.

The inscription is in Sanskrit written in Devanāgarī. Its date which was written on the second plate cannot be definitely determined from the transcript.

(Edited by Prof. Kielhorn in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. II, p. 1 ff.; noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 25.)

No. 19

TEWAR STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE
REIGN OF GAYĀKARṆADEVA

[*Kalachuri year 902 = A. D. 1151.*]

This inscription, found at Tewar (old Tripuri), 6 miles from Jubbulpore, refers itself to the reign of the Kalachuri king Gayākarṇadeva and records the construction of a Śīva temple by an ascetic named Bhāvabrahman.

The genealogy of the Kalachuri kings begins with Karṇadeva whose son was Yaśaḥkarṇa. From him sprang Gayākarṇa, whose son Narsimha is mentioned in it as heir-apparent.

The inscription is dated on Sunday, the first *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Āshāḍha in the Chedi year 902, corresponding to Sunday, the 17th June A. D. 1151. It is written in Sanskrit and in Devanāgarī characters.

(Edited by Prof. Kielhorn in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XVIII, p. 209 ff.; noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 28.)

No. 20

JUBBULPORE KOTWALI PLATES OF
JAYASIM̐HADEVA[*Kalachuri year 918 = A. D. 1167.*]

This copper charter records the grant of a village named Agarā near Akharud to a Brāhmaṇa on the occasion of a lunar eclipse by Jayasim̐hadeva of Tripurī after bathing in the river (Narmadā) at Tripurī (Tewar). It gives the genealogy of the king commencing from Viṣṇu, Brāhmā, Atri, the Moon, Purūravas, Bharata and Kārtavīrya, the best of the Haihayas, of whom the Kalachuris formed a branch. In the latter line was born Yuvarājadeva II whose son was Kokalla II, whose son was Gāṅgeyadeva, whose son was Gayākarnadeva, who begot Narasim̐hadeva on his consort Alhaṇadevī. His younger brother Jayasim̐hadeva was the donor.

The lunar eclipse occurred on Saturday, the full-moon day of Āśvina in the (Kalachuri) year 918, corresponding to the 30th September A. D. 1167.

The inscription is written in the Sanskrit language and in the Devanāgarī characters.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXI, p. 91 ff.; noticed by him in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 28.)

No. 21

JUBBULPORE STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE
TIME OF JAYASIM̐HADEVA[*Kalachuri year 926 = A. D. 1174-75.*]

The stone is reported to have been brought from Jubbulpore. The inscription is in Sanskrit and Devanāgarī characters. It is much worn out. It belongs to the time of the Kalachuri ruler Jayasim̐hadeva and is dated in the Kalachuri year 926 (= A. D. 1174-75).

The object of the inscription is to record the construction of a temple of Śiva by Vimalaśiva, the spiritual preceptor of Jayasim̐hadeva.

(Edited by Prof. V. V. Mirashi in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXV; noticed in R.B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 42.)

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KALACHURIS OF RATANPUR

No. 22

AMODĀ PLATES OF PRITHIVIDEVA I

[*Kalachuri year 831 = A. D. 1079.*]

This charter on two copper-plates was discovered at Amodā in the Janjgir tahsil of the Bilāspur district. It records the grant of a village named Vasahā in the Yayapara-*maṇḍala* to a Brāhmaṇa named Keśava on the occasion of the dedication of a chatuskikā or hall resting on 4 pillars at Tummāṇa on Sunday, the 7th of the dark fortnight of Phālguna in the Chedi (or Kalachuri) year 831, corresponding to Sunday, the 27th January A. D. 1079. This is the oldest inscription of the Kalachuris found in Chhattīsgarh.

Vasahā is the present Basahā, 33 miles from Bilāspur. The charter is written in the Sanskrit language and in the Devanāgarī characters.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XIX, p. 75 ff.; noticed by him in his *Inscriptions*, etc., pp. 118-19.)

No. 23

RATANPUR STONE INSCRIPTION OF JĀJALLADEVA I

[*Kalachuri year 866 = A. D. 1114.*]

This stone comes from Ratanpur in the Bilāspur district. The inscription on it records that Jājalladeva I, the Kalachuri Prince of Ratanpur which was founded by his grandfather Ratnarāja I, established a monastery, made a garden and a lake, and erected a temple at Jājallapura. It alludes to the honour paid to him by the rulers of Kānyakubja (Kanauj), Jejābhukti (Jajhauti), and the tribute or presents given by the chiefs of Vairāgara (Wairagarh), Lanjikā (Lānji), Bhānāra (Bhaṇḍāiā), etc. It is in Sanskrit written in Devanāgarī and is dated in the (Kalachuri) year 866 (= A. D. 1114).

(Edited by Prof. Kielhorn in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I, p. 32 ff.; noticed by R. B. Hiralal in his *Inscriptions*, etc., pp. 116-17.)

No. 24

AMODĀ PLATES (FIRST SET) OF
PRĪTHVIDEVA II[*Kalachuri year 900 = A. D. 1149.*]

This set of two plates was found at Amodā in the Jānjgir tahsil of the Bilāspur district. It records the grant of the village Āvalā to a Brāhmaṇa by Prīthvīdeva II of the Kalachuri dynasty of Ratanpur, on the occasion of a lunar eclipse in the month of Chaitra in the (Kalachuri) year 900. The date corresponds to Friday, the 25th March A. D. 1149.

The inscription is written in Sanskrit and Devanāgarī characters.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in the *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. I, p. 405 ff.; noticed by the same in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 120.)

No. 25

SPURIOUS (?) COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF
PRĪTHVIDEVA II FROM GHOṬĪĀ IN THE
RAIPUR DISTRICT[*Kalachuri year 1000 (?)*.]

These copper-plates were found in his field by a cultivator of Ghoṭiā, in the Raipur district. They were brought to light by Mr. Ishwar Segrām, Tahsildār of Balodā Bazār.

The inscription purports to record the grant of a village Goṭhadā (clearly the present Ghoṭiā where the plates were found) apparently situated in Sāgatta-maṇḍala, to the Brāhmaṇa Gopāla Śarman of the Āsvalāyana gotra. He was born of Rihila, son of Hari, and was a learned man, as he had studied the Śrutis, Smṛitis and Purāṇas. According to R. B. Hiralal who has edited this record, it was he who made use of his great learning in committing this forgery, the composition whereof has been attributed to a Vāstavya (Kāyastha) Vatsarāja, son of

Kirtidhara. The Haihaya king Prithvīdeva II has been made the donor, and his genealogy is given, commencing from Kekkala (Kokkala), the name of Kārtavīrya being mentioned as the originator of the family. The descendants of Kokkala who find mention are his son Kalingarāja, grandson Kamalarāja and great-grandson Ratnarāja (I). The latter's wife was Nonallā from whom was born Prithvīdeva (I), whose son was Jājalladeva (I), whose son was Ratnadeva II, the father of the donor, Prithvīdeva II.

The charter is dated Saṃvat 1000 on a Thursday of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada, the most important item, the *tithi* being omitted. The record does not state what Saṃvat it refers to. It does not fit in with any era prevalent in Mahā-Kosala or Chhattiṣgarh.

It is, however, not unlikely that it is an incorrect copy of a genuine charter of Prithvīdeva II, made by an ignorant scribe. The intended date was probably 900 of the Kalachuri era (= A. D. 1148-49). It falls in the reign of Prithvīdeva II.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in *Indian Antiquary* for 1925, p. 44 ff., and noticed by him in his *Inscriptions*, etc., pp. 114-15.)

No. 26

AMODĀ PLATES (SECOND SET) OF PRITHVĪDEVA II

[*Kalachuri year 905 = A. D. 1154.*]

This set of two plates was discovered at Amodā in the Jānjgir tahsil of the Bilāspur district. It records the grant by Prithvīdeva II, Kalachuri king of Ratanpur of the village Buḍubuḍu in the Madhya-*maṇḍala* to three Brāhmaṇas. The inscription is dated on Tuesday, the 6th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Āśvina in the (Kalachuri) year 905. The date corresponds to Tuesday, the 14th September A. D. 1154.

The inscription is written in Sanskrit and in the Devanāgarī characters.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in the *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. II, p. 405 ff.; noticed by him in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 120.)

No. 27

RATANPUR STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE
REIGN OF PRITHVIDEVA II[*Kalachuri* year 910 = A. D. 1148-49.]

(Unpublished.)

This slab was brought from Ratanpur in the Bilāspur district. The inscription on it, which is almost entirely effaced, refers itself to the reign of Prithvīdeva II and is dated in the Kalachuri year 910.

The object of the inscription is to record the benefactions of Vallabharāja of the Vaiśya lineage who was a feudatory of Prithvīdeva II.

The inscription is written in Sanskrit and in the Devanāgarī characters.

(Noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 117.)

No. 28

RATANPUR INSCRIPTION OF THE TIME OF
PRITHVIDEVA II[*Vikrama* year 1207 = A. D. 1149-50.]

This stone was brought from the Fort of Ratanpur. The inscription refers itself to the reign of Prithvīdeva II, a Kalachuri prince of Ratanpur, and records the erection of a Śiva temple at the village Sāmbā, by a person called Devagaṇa. Its language is Sanskrit and characters Devanāgarī. It is dated in the Vikrama year 1207 (= A. D. 1149-50).

(Edited by Prof. Kielhorn in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vhl. II, p. 45 ff.; noticed by R. B. Hiralal in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 117.)

No. 29

RATANPUR INSCRIPTION OF BRAHMADEVA,
A FEUDATORY OF PRITHVIDEVA II[*Kalachuri year 915 = A. D. 1163-64.*]

This inscription was found fixed to a wall of the Bādal Mahāl in the Ratanpur fort. It is much defaced. It eulogises Brahmadeva, who was a feudatory of the Kalachuri king Prithvideva II of Ratanpur. The object of the inscription is to record the religious and charitable works such as temples, tanks, gardens, etc., which were constructed by Brahmadeva at Mallār, Barelāpura, Nārāyaṇapura, Bahmaṇigrāma, Tejallapura and Kumārakoṭapaṭṭaṇa. These places can still be identified in the Bilāspur and Raipur districts.

The inscription is in Sanskrit written in Devanāgarī characters and is dated in the Kalachuri year 915 = A. D. 1163-64.

(Edited by Prof. V. V. Mirashi in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXVI; noticed by R. B. Hiralal in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 127.)

No. 30

AMODĀ PLATES OF JĀJALLADEVA II

[*Kalachuri year 919 = A. D. 1167-68.*]

This set of two plates was discovered at Amodā in the Jānjgir tahsil of the Bilāspur district. The inscription on it records the grant by Jājalladeva II of the village Bunderā to two Brāhmaṇas by way of thanksgiving on his escape from a great calamity. Its date was recorded in three figures of which the last is damaged. The date was probably the (Kalachuri) year 919, corresponding to A. D. 1167-68. Bunderā, the donated village, is probably Bundelā, 11 miles south-west of Amodā.

The inscription is written in the Sanskrit language and in the Devanāgarī characters.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XIX, p. 209 ff; noticed by the same in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 120.)

No. 31

MALLĀR STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE REIGN
OF JĀJALLADEVA II[*Kalachuri year 919 = A. D. 1167-68.*]

This slab was brought from Malhār (Mallār) in the Bilāspur district. The inscription belongs to the time of Jājalladeva (II), the Kalachuri ruler of Ratanpur, and records the erection of a temple of Śiva at Mallāla (Mallār) by a Brāhmaṇa named Somarāja. The language is Sanskrit written in Nāgarī alphabet. It is dated in the Kalachuri year 919 (= A. D. 1167-68).

(Edited by Prof. Kielhorn in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I, p. 39 ff.; noticed by R. B. Hiralal in his *Inscriptions*, p. 124.)

No. 32

INSCRIPTIONS OF VĀHARENDRA AND GHĀṬAMA

[*Vikrama year 1570 = A. D. 1513.*]

(Unpublished.)

This stone, which is broken into two parts, was found in the fort of Kogain, 4 miles to the north-east of Chhuri in the Bilāspur district. It has two different records, one on each side, but both are much worn. One inscription praises some chiefs of *Haihaya* family. The line of kings given seems to be Haihaya, Kārtavīrya, Singhana, Daṃghīra (?), Madanabrahman, Rāmchandra, Ratnasena and finally Vāharendra. It records Vāharendra's victory over Paṭhāns. The language is Sanskrit written in Devanāgarī. Vāharendra flourished about 1500 A. D.

The inscription on the other side praises a Chauhan Rājā called Ghāṭama, the son-in-law of Yaśa of the Luṇḍela family. After consigning his son Saurīdāsa to the care of Ghāṭama, Yaśa attacked his enemies who were probably the Paṭhāns mentioned in Vāharendra's inscription. His minister called Goraksha is praised in line 10. This inscription also is written in the Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters. It is dated on Monday, the thirteenth *tithi* of the dark fortnight of the Vikrama year 1570, the cyclic year being Vikrama. The date corresponds to Monday, the 26th September A. D. 1513.

(Noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 126.)

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KALACHURIS OF RAIPUR

No. 33

RAIPUR INSCRIPTION OF BRAHMADEVA

[*Vikrama year 1458 = A. D. 1402.*]

The stone is said to have been brought from Raipur. The inscription which it bears is of the reign of Brahmadeva of Raipur. It records the foundation of a temple of Śiva by the Nāyaka Hājirājā. It is written in Nāgarī characters and its language is Sanskrit. It is dated in Saṃvat 1458, Saka year 1322 (?) Phālguna Sudi 8, Friday (corresponding to the 10th February A. D. 1402).

(Noticed by Prof. Kielhorn in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XXII, p. 83; noticed also by R. B. Hiralal in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 109).

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE LATER CHALUK- YAS OF KALYANI

No. 34

MEMORIAL PILLAR INSCRIPTION OF THE TIME OF VIKRAMĀDITYA (VI)

[*Śaka year 1008 (1009?) = A. D. 1087.*]

This inscription is on an elaborately sculptured pillar which was found at Sitābuldī, a suburb of Nāgpur. It is dated in Saka Saṃvat 1008, on Friday, the third lunar day of the bright half of Vaiśākha of the cyclic year Prabhava. It refers itself to the reign of the glorious Tribhuvanamalladeva, the frontal ornament of the family of Satyāśraya and ornament of the Chālukyas, *i.e.*, the King Vikramāditya VI of the Western Chālukya dynasty. It records that the Dandanāyaka Vāsudeva, the dependant

of Dhāḍibhandaka, who was the great feudatory of the King, and who had emigrated from Lātalaūra (Lātur in the Osmānābād district) gave (certain) *nivartanas* of land for the grazing of cattle, etc., apparently to a temple at which the inscription was put up. The date is irregular. The day intended by the date is probably Thursday, 8th April A. D. 1087.

(Edited by Prof. F. Kielhorn in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. III, p. 304 ff.; noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 2 ff.)

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE SOMAVAMSI

No. 35

THE RATANPUR STONE INSCRIPTION OF BHAVADEVĀ

[Of about the 6th Century A. D.]

This inscription is said to have come from Ratanpur. It is fragmentary. It opens with four verses invoking the protection of Buddha. It next mentions that a king named Sūryaghoṣa who was deeply grieved at the loss of a dear son who had died by a fall from the top of the palace, built a splendid temple of the Muni (*i.e.*, Sage Buddha). Some time after him there came Udayana born from the Pāṇḍuvarṃśa. His grandson Bhavadeva-Raṇakesarin took care of the abode of Sugata (Buddha) and under him two men restored the building which had fallen into decay. Further on, the inscription mentions Nannarāja.

Some inscriptions of this Pāṇḍuvarṃśi or Somavarṃśi dynasty have been found in the Raipur district in Chhattisgarh.

(Edited by Dr. Kielhorn in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1905, p. 617 ff.; noticed by R. B. Hiralal in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 13 ff.)

MALLĀR PLATES OF MAHĀŚIVAGUPTA

[Of the First Half of the 7th Century A. D.]

These plates were found underground near a temple at Mallār in 1936. They are strung on a ring which has a round seal with the figure of a bull and a Sanskrit verse containing the name of the King Mahāśivagupta.

The plates were granted by Mahāśivagupta, the son of Harshagupta. They record that king's grant of the village Kailāsapura in the *bhoga* or sub-division of Taraḍaṁśaka to the Buddhist monks residing in a small monastery at Taraḍaṁśaka. The gift was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse on the new-moon day of Āshāḍha at the request of the king's maternal uncle Bhāskaravarman.

The inscription is written in the box-headed characters and in the Sanskrit language. It is not dated, but can be referred to the beginning of the 7th Century A. D.

(Edited by Prof. V. V. Mirashi and Pandit L. P. Pandeya in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIII, p. 113 ff.)

COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF
MAHĀBHAVAGUPTA

[About 12th Century A. D.]

These are three plates held together by a ring with a seal. The inscription is in Sanskrit, written in Devanāgarī and records that Mahābhavagupta, the king of Trikalīṅga, granted Satallamā, a village in Kaśaloḍā district (*Viṣaya*) to a Brāhmaṇa who emigrated from Puruṣamaṇḍapa in Orissa (Odra) and resided in Murujunga village. Satallamā is Satlamā in the Bargarh tahsil of the Sambalpur district in Orissa. The record is dated in the 8th year of the victorious reign of Janamejaya. Janamejaya was perhaps another name of Mahābhavagupta II.

(Edited by Dr. Hultzsch in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VIII, p. 138 ff.)

No. 38

KUDOPĀLI PLATES OF THE TIME OF
MAHĀBHAVAGUPTA

These three plates with the seal were found buried in the ground near "Kudopāli", a village in the Bargarh tahsil of the Sambalpur district (now in Orissa), and were sent to this Museum by Mr Chapman in 1895. The seal has the legend Rānaka-śrī-Pumja on it.

The inscription is in Sanskrit written in Devanāgarī. It records the grant of Loisarā, a village in the Gidāṇḍā Maṇḍala made by Sri Punja, a Chief of Vāmaṇḍāpātī (Bāmra).

(Edited by Prof. Kielhorn in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IV p. 254 ff.)

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE PARAMARAS OF
MALWA

No. 39

NAGPUR STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE
RULERS OF MĀLWA

[*Vikrama year 1161 = A. D. 1104-05.*]

The findspot of this inscription is not definitely known. The inscription gives a laudatory account of the Paramāra rulers of Mālwa, alludes to an expedition of the King Lakshmadeva against Tripurī (Tewar near Jubbulpore) and fights with the Turushkas or Muhammadan invaders. It records that the King Naravarmadeva assigned the village Mokhalapāṭaka in place of two villages in Vyāpura Maṇḍala given in grant by his brother Lakshmadeva and erected a temple where the stone was put up. Its language is Sanskrit and characters Nāgarī. The date given is (Vikrama) year 1161 (= A. D. 1104-05).

Mokhalapāṭaka may be the village Mokhara, 50 miles east of Bhāndak in the Chāndā district.

(Edited by Prof. Kielhorn in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. II, p. 180 ff.; noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 1.)

MĀNDHĀTĀ PLATES OF DEVAPĀLADEVA OF DHĀRĀ

[*Vikrama Samvat* 1282 = *A. D.* 1225.]

These three copper-plates were found encased in a stone chest, near the temple of Siddheśvara at Māndhātā, district Nīmār, and were presented to the Museum by Rāo Jaswant Singh of Māndhātā in 1905. The inscription which they bear is written in Sanskrit and in the Devanāgarī characters. The charter was issued by Devapāla a Paramāra king of Dhārā from Māhishmatī (Māndhātā) and records his grant of the village of Satājūnā (about 13 miles south-west of Māndhātā) to 32 different Brāhmanas at the time of the lunar eclipse on the full-moon *tīthi* in the month of Bhādrapada in the (Vikrama) year 1282, corresponding to Tuesday, the 19th August A. D. 1225.

(Edited by Prof. Kielhorn in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IX, p. 103 ff.; noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 75 ff.)

MĀNDHĀTĀ PLATES OF THE REIGN OF JAYAVARMA II OF DHĀRĀ

[*Vikrama year* 1317 = *A. D.* 1260-61.]

These two plates were found buried in the village of Godarpurā near Māndhātā and forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner, Nīmār, to be deposited in this Museum in the year 1905. The inscription on them is in Sanskrit written in Devanāgarī and records that Gangādeva, the door-keeper of Rājā Jayavarmadeva at the instance of his Royal Master granted the village of Vaḍauda (modern Barud) to three different Brāhmanas at Amareśvara Kshetra on the third day of the bright half of Āgrahāyana (Mārgaśīrṣa) of the Vikrama year 1317. The grant was confirmed by the Rājā on Thursday, the 11th day of the

bright half of Jyeshtha of the same year. The former date corresponds to Sunday, the 7th November A. D. 1260, and the latter to Thursday, the 12th May A. D. 1261.

(Edited by Prof. Kielhorn in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IX, p. 117 ff.; noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 76 ff.)

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE YADAVAS OF DEVAGIRI

No. 42

LĀNJI STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE YĀDAVA KING RĀMCHANDRA

(*Unpublished.*)

This inscription was found at Lānji in the Bālāghāt district. It is much worn and is not dated. It belongs to the reign of the Yādava king Rāmchandra who flourished from about A. D. 1271 to 1310. It is written in Sanskrit and in Devanāgarī characters.

(Noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 20.)

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE NAGA KINGS OF BASTAR

No. 43

BARSUR STONE INSCRIPTION OF GAṆGA MAHĀDEVĪ

[Śaka year 1130 (for 1030) = A. D. 1109.]

This slab, broken into two parts, was brought from the village Kowtāh in Sironchā tahsil of Chāndā district (Central Provinces), where it was used as a tomb-stone.

The inscription is on three sides of the slab and registers an endowment of the village Keramāruka by Gaṅga Mahādevī, the queen of Someśvaradeva of the Nāga race, to two Śiva temples she had built in honour of her husband and herself.

The language is Telugu prose written in Telugu alphabet. It is dated in the Śaka year 1130 (for 1030) Phālguna sudi 12, Sunday corresponding to Sunday, the 14th February A. D. 1109. Keramāruka may be Koḍmalnār close to Barsur.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IX, p. 162 ff.; noticed by the same in his *Inscriptions*, etc., pp. 159-60.)

MISCELLANEOUS NAGARI INSCRIPTIONS

No. 44

KIRĀRI WOODEN PILLAR INSCRIPTION

[Of the 2nd Century A. D.]

This inscription is on a wooden pillar discovered in 1921 in the bed of an old tank called Hīrābandh at Kirāri, about 10 miles to the west of Chandrapur in Chhattisgarh. The pillar bore a long inscription, a major portion of which was lost when the surface of the pillar peeled off by exposure to the sun.

The inscription is written in old Brāhmī characters of the 2nd Century A. D. It is in the Prakrit language. It names several dignitaries such as Nagarakhin (city-guard), Senāpati (commander of army), Pratihāra (door-keeper), Gaṇaka (accountant), Bhāṇḍāgarika (treasurer), Mahāsenānī (commander-in-chief), etc. The pillar was probably set up in connection with some ceremony performed by a great king whose name is now lost.

(Edited by Dr. Hiranand Śāstrī in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XVIII, p. 152 ff.; noticed by R. B. Hiralal in his *Inscriptions*, etc., pp. 129-30.)

No. 45

STONE DOOR SILL INSCRIPTION

[Circa 10th Century A.D.]

This inscription belongs to a Jain temple and records the name of the builder who was a disciple of Trivikramasena, a disciple of Amṛitasena. The builder's own name is indistinct. The characters of the record belong to the 10th Century A. D.

(Noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 69.)

No. 46

JAṬĀŚANKARA STONE INSCRIPTION OF
VIJAYAPĀLA

This slab was found at Jaṭāśankara, a fort 8 miles from Haṭṭā, in the Damoh (now Saugor) district. It records the exploits of one Vijayapāla who is said to have fought at Chitor, conquered the Delhi armies, scattered the Deccan forces close to Mahāgarh and driven out the Gurjaras. His father was Harsharāja, the son of Bhuvana-pāla, who was the son of Vijayapāla. These chiefs were apparently related to the Guhila princes of Mevād. The inscription is written in Rājasthāni and has been freely translated in Sanskrit verse. The characters are Devanāgarī.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in the *Nāgarī Prachārīṇḥ Patrikā*, Vol. VI, p. 5 ff.; also noticed by the same in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 55.)

No. 47

MĀMJARĪ COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION
OF THE REIGN OF TELUGIDEVA

[Śaka year 1181 = A. D. 1259.]

This plate was presented to the Museum by Col. Bloomfield, Deputy Commissioner of Bālāghāt. The place where it was found is not known.

The inscription ascribes itself to the reign of Telugideva and records an agreement between some persons regarding the sale of a village called Māmjarī in the Kinhi Zamindārī of the Bālāghāt district. The language is Sanskrit written in Nāgarī characters.

It is dated in the Śaka year 1181 Vaiśākha vadi 14, Thursday.

(Noticed by R.B. Hiralal in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 20.)

No. 48

BAṬIHAGARH STONE INSCRIPTION

[*Vikrama Samvat* 1385 = A. D. 1328.]

This inscription was originally brought from Baṭihagarh in the Damoh district and lay for a considerable time in the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow at Damoh. It refers to Jalāl Khojā, a local Governor at Baṭihāḍim (present Baṭihagadh), and states that he was the representative of Hisāmuddin, son of Julāchi, who was appointed commander of the Kharapara armies and Governor of the Chedi country by Sultan Muhammad of Yaginipura or Delhi. This Mahamud would appear to be Nāsiruddin Mahamud of the Slave dynasty who reigned between A. D. 1246 and 1261. The record is dated in the Vikrama year 1385 or A. D. 1328.

The mention of Kharapara armies invests the record with some importance. These were apparently identical with the Kharaparikas of Samudra Gupta's inscription on the Allāhabād pillar.

The language is Sanskrit written in Devanāgarī characters.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XII, p. 44 ff.; noticed by him in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 58.)

BATIHĀGARH STONE INSCRIPTION OF SULTAN MAHMUD

[14th Century A. D.]

This inscription is broken on all sides. It was found at Baṭihāgarh, 21 miles north-east of Damoh. It mentions Sultan Mahmud of Delhi and his Commander Julachi. It is dated in Saṁvat thirteen hundred and odd. Another stone inscription of the reign of Sultan Mahmud, found at Baṭihāgarh, is dated in the Vikrama Saṁvat 1385 (A. D. 1328). So this inscription belongs to the 14th Century A. D. The Sultan Mahmud mentioned in it appears to be Nasiruddin Mahmud of the Slave dynasty.

The inscription is in Sanskrit, written in the Nāgarī characters.

(Noticed by R. B. Hiralal in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 58.)

BATIHĀGARH STONE INSCRIPTION OF MAHMUD SHAH KHILJI

[Vikrama Saṁvat 1520 = A. D. 1463.]

This inscription was found at Baṭihāgarh, a village 21 miles north-east of Damoh. It refers itself to the reign of Mahārājādhirāja Sultan Mahmud Shah Khilchi of Mandogarh (Mandu) and Khilachipur (present Khiljipur near Rājgarh in Central India).

As the inscription is very much worn out its object is not clear. It is dated on Tuesday, the 3rd *tithi* of the bright half of Chaitra in Vikrama Saṁvat 1520, which corresponds to the 22nd March A. D. 1463.

(Noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 60.)

No. 51

DAMOH STONE INSCRIPTION OF
MAHMUD SHAH KHILJI II[*Vikrama Saṁvat* 1570 = A. D. 1512.]

This stone inscription was found at Damoh. It belongs to the reign of Sultan Mahmud Shah, the son of Nadir Shah, who was the last of the Khiljis in Malwa. The record is a proclamation of remission of certain fees levied in the town of Damauva (modern Damoh). It is dated on Monday, the 13th of the dark fortnight of Māgha in the Vikrama Saṁvat 1570 (5th December A. D. 1512).

The inscription is in Hindi written in the Nāgarī characters.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XV, p. 291 ff.; noticed in his *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 60.)

No. 52

GOND INSCRIPTION ON A GATE OF THE
MANDLĀ FORT

This stone was disclosed at Maṇḍlā by the floods of the Narmadā in 1926. It was originally put up on a gateway. The inscription records that during the administration of the illustrious Mahā(rāja) this gate of the fort was built on a Monday, the third of the bright fortnight of Pauṣa by the mason Kalyāṇa.

(Noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, p. 68.)

No. 53

INSCRIPTION FROM SAUGOR IN
BUNDELKHANDI HINDI[*Vikrama Saṁvat* 1826 = A. D. 1769.]

This is a unique record written in Bundelkhandi Hindi praising Rājā Anrudhasingh (Aniruddha-Sinha) of the

ruling family of Chanderi and casting reflections on the legitimacy of descendants of Rājā Udotsingha of Orchā belonging to the collateral branch of the Chanderi family. The record is dated the 9th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Māgha of the (Vikrama) Samvat 1826, which corresponds to the 15th February A. D. 1069.

(Edited by R. B. Hiralal in *Nāgārī Prachārīṇī Patrikā*, Vol. VIII, New Series, p. 395 ff.; noticed in his *Inscriptions*, p. 50).

MISCELLANEOUS PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

No. 54

BATIHĀGARH PERSIAN INSCRIPTION

This stone records the foundation of a palace (?) in the reign of Ghiyāsuddīn-ud-duniyā in the year 725 A. H. (A. D. 1324). This was a Tughlaq king who reigned between A. D. 1320 and 1325.

(Noticed by R. B. Hiralal in *Damoh Dipaka*, 2nd edition, p. 13, and *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 59.)

No. 55

DAMOH PERSIAN INSCRIPTION

This inscription records the construction of the Western Gateway and the wall of the Damoh fort by the special favourite of Ghiyāsuddīn in the year 885 A. H. on the 24th of Shawwal, corresponding with A. D. 1480.

The record refers to Ghiyāsuddīn Khilji of Mālwa who is known on the coins as Ghiyās Shāh.

(Noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 59.)

No. 56

DIRECTION STONE OF THE REIGN OF SULTĀN
BURHĀN NIZĀM SHĀH OF THE NIZĀM
SHĀHI DYNASTY OF AHMEDNAGAR

The inscription reads: "To the right (?) is Sālod and to the left is Nāchangaon." Both these places are in the Wardhā district. The stone was found at Kalamb in the Yeotmāl district. The inscription is in Persian or Arabic as well as in Hindi, but the former letters have been chiselled off. It was put up in the reign of Sultān Burhān Nizām Shāh of Ahmednagar. There were two Burhāns in the Nizām Shāhi dynasty of Ahmednagar. The first one flourished about A. D. 1508 and the second about A. D. 1590.

(Noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 157.)

No. 57

PERSIAN INSCRIPTION FROM THE MUGHAL
BĀTHS AT BURHĀNPUR

This inscription, found in one of the series of old public baths near the sarāi known as the Akabari Sarāi at Burhānpur, records that these baths were constructed in Jahangir's time by the orders of Mirzā Abdul-Rahim Khān, Khān-e-Khānān, and under the supervision of Muhammad Ali Kark.

(Noticed in R. B. Hiralal's *Inscriptions*, etc., p. 86.)

No. 58

AMNER INSCRIPTION OF ISMAIL KHĀN NIAZI

This inscription records construction of some building by one Ismail Khān in A. H. 1055.

An old member of the Niāzi family at Āshti had given the information that an inscribed stone from a mosque at Āmner was removed to the Nāgpur Museum.

Ismail Khān Niāzi was the second son of Muhammad Khān Niāzi. He remained in charge of Jāgir during the reigns of Jahāngir and Shāh Jahān.

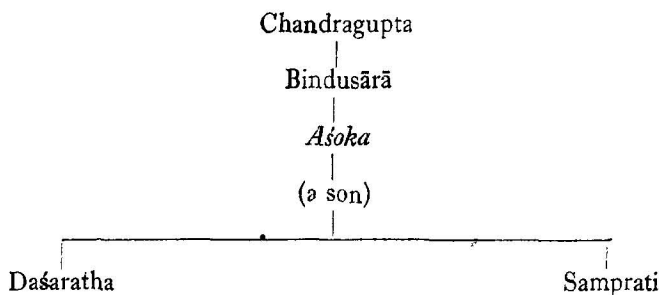
(Bulletin No. I of the Nagpur Museum.)

DYNASTIC TABLES*

INSCRIPTION No. 1

Maurya Dynasty.

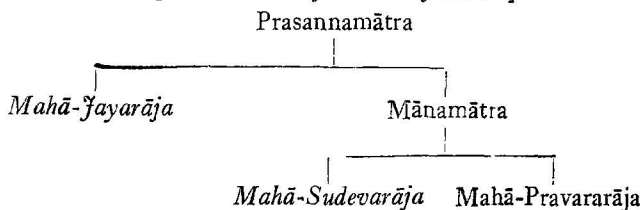
[From about 322 B. C. to about 185 B. C.]



INSCRIPTION No. 4

Dynasty of the kings of Sarabhapura.

[From about Fifth Century A. D.]

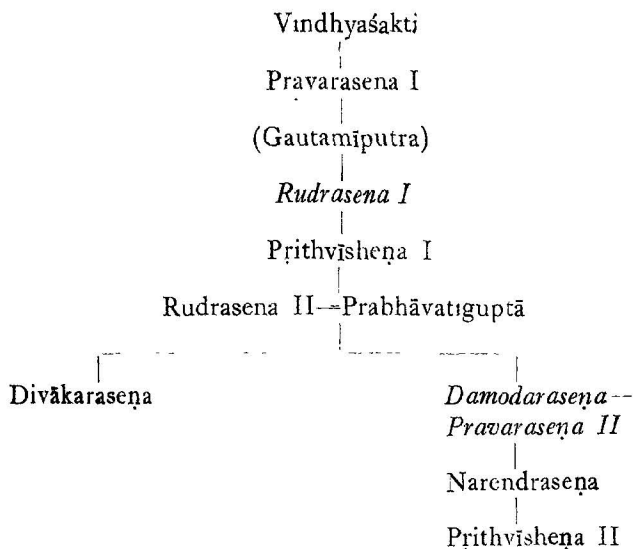


* N. B.—In these dynastic tables, the names of the kings, whose records are preserved in the Museum, are printed in italics.

INSCRIPTION No. 8

Dynasty of the Vakatakas.

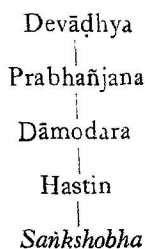
[From about A. D. 250 to A. D. 525.]



INSCRIPTION No. 12

Dynasty of the Parivrajaka Kings.

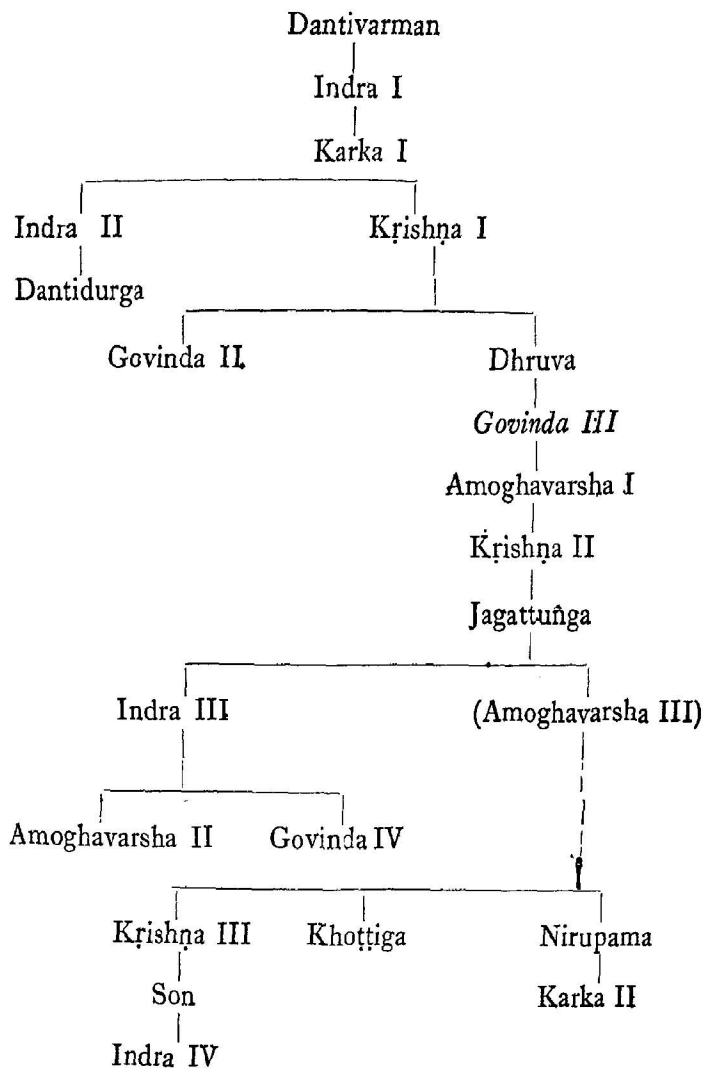
[From about A. D. 400 to about A. D. 550.]



INSCRIPTION No. 13

The Dynasty of the Rashtrakutas.

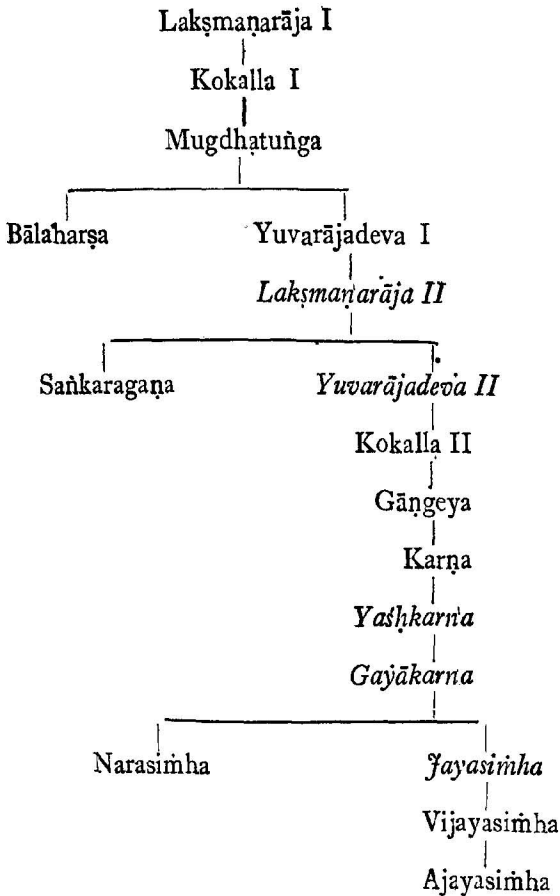
[From about A. D. 750 to A. D. 974.]



INSCRIPTION No. 16

Dynasty of the Kalāchuris of Tripurī.

[From about A. D. 825 to about A. D. 1225.]



INSCRIPTION No. 22

Dynasty of the Kalachuris of Ratanpur.

[From about A. D. 1000 to above A. D. 1730.]

Kokalla I

Kaliṅgarāja

Kamalarāja

Ratnadeva I

Prithvīdeva I

Jājalladeva I

Ratnadeva II

Prithvīdeva II

Jagaddeva

Jājalladeva II

Ratnadeva III

Pratāpamalla

Singhaṇa

Daṅghira

Madanabrahmā

Rāmachandra

Ratnasena

Vāharendra

INSCRIPTION No. 33

Dynasty of the Kalāchuris of Raipur.

[From about A. D. 1300 to A. D. 1410.]

Lakshmīdeva

|
Simhaṇa|
Rāmachandra|
Brahmadeva

INSCRIPTION No. 34

Dynasty of the later Chalukyas of Kalyāṇi.

[From about A. D. 950 to about A. D. 1200.]

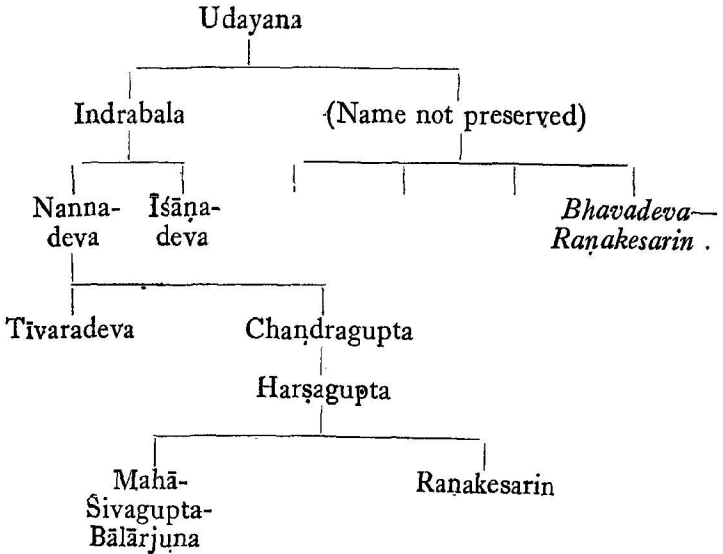
Tailapa II

|
Satyāśraya|
Daśavarman|
Vikramāditya V|
Jayasimha III|
Someśvara I|
Someśvara II|
Vikramāditya VI|
Jayasimha IV|
Someśvara III|
Jagadekamalla|
Tailapa III|
Someśvara IV

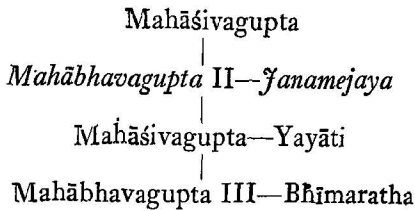
INSCRIPTION No. 35

Dynasty of the Somavamsis

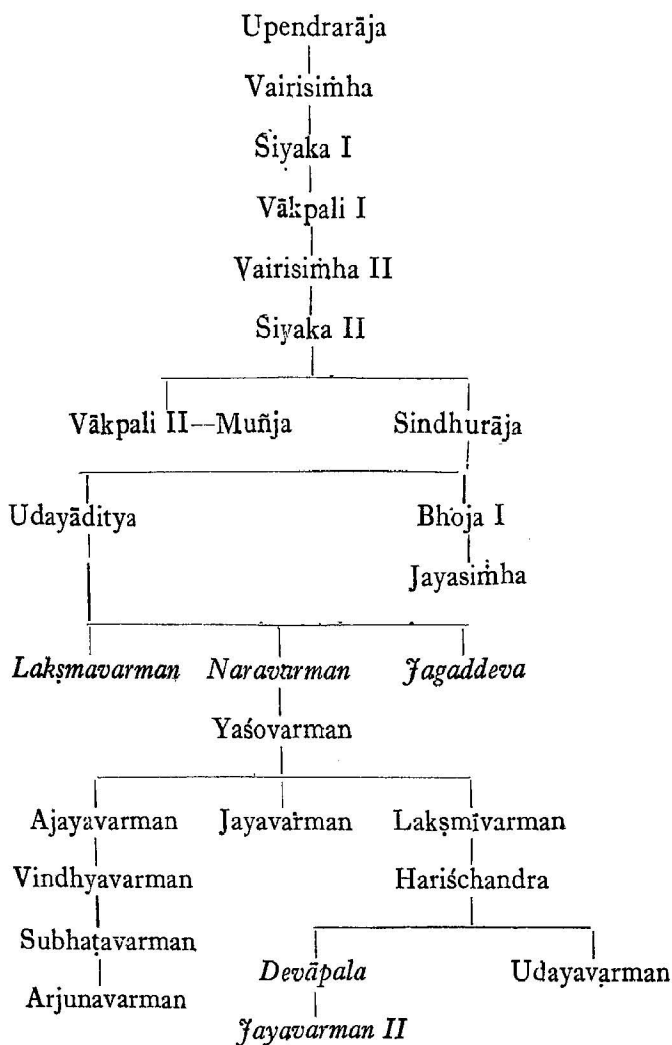
[From about A. D. 450 to A. D. 600.]



[Twelfth Century A. D.]



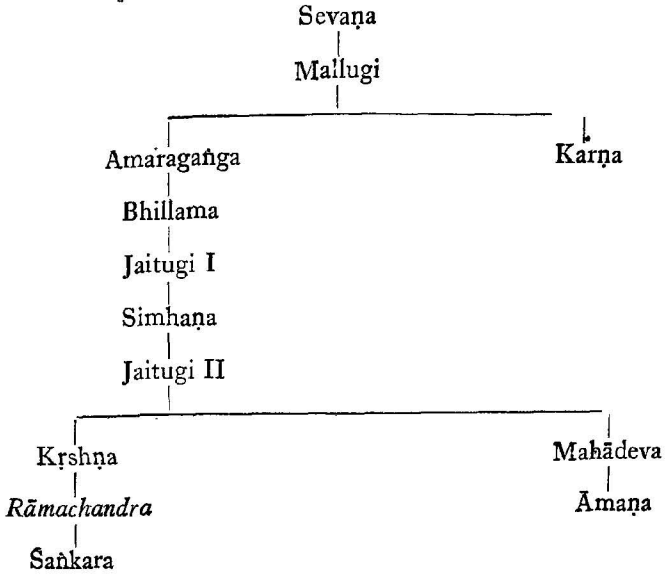
[From about A. D. 810 to A. D. 1260.]



INSCRIPTION No. 42

Dynasty of the Yādavas of Devagiri.

[From about A. D. 1100 to A. D. 1310.]



INSCRIPTION No. 43

Dynasty of the Nāgas of Bastar.

[From about A. D. 1020 to A. D. 1350.]

